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ABSTRACT

This paper is part of a larger study entitled "A Comparative Geography of Three Ecologically Similar Regions," which compares the Chesapeake Bay region of Maryland with the Murray River region of South Australia and the Rio de la Plata region of Uruguay. Readings with accompanying questions are intended for classroom use. Teachers are encouraged to draw upon other resources to add more depth to this unit. Suggestions for using comparative geography of the regions are included. Test questions are attached. (EH)

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This paper was presented at the conference. It is part of a larger study I conducted as part of my Christa McAuliffe Fellowship research. The title of the fellowship project was: "A Comparative Geography of Three Ecologically Similar Regions." The study compared the Chesapeake Bay region of Maryland with the Murray River region of South Australia and the Rio de la Plata region of Uruguay. The project was designed to be usable by teachers and readable by students. The readings and questions after the readings are complete in themselves. Teachers are encouraged to draw upon other resources to add more depth to this unit. The National Geographic Society has published several articles on all three regions. The pictures in this publication are very useful for instruction.
Using any two of the studies (Australia, Uruguay, or Maryland) permits teachers to use a technique called comparative geography which presents data and encourages students to draw conclusions about similarities and differences in the three regions, There is a great deal of environmental information presented in the study as well as interesting geography.

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AUSTRALIA: WHAT'S UP DOWN UNDER?

Australia is both an island and a continent. It is about the same size as the United States. Australia is located in the Southern hemisphere and in the Eastern hemisphere. Travellers going to Australia cross the International Date Line. They "lose" a day going to Australia. They get it back when returning home. Most of Australia is in the temperate zone, south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

Australia is a country of many contrasts. There are seemingly endless deserts and humid, green rain forests. Some areas of northern Australia get over five feet of rain each year. Other parts, in the center, get less than ten inches of rain each year. There are crowded cities and vast unpopulated spaces. Because the country is so beautiful and varied, tourism has become a major industry. We will be studying a region of Australia in the south central part of the country. The name of this state is South Australia. We are interested in a region created by the Murray River. It is a great natural resource for the people of Australia. The Murray River dominates this region just as the Susquehanna River and the Chesapeake Bay dominate Maryland and surrounding states.

Many interesting places have nicknames. The nickname of Maryland if the "free state." Australia is known as the land down under. Some people refer to it as the antipodes. Early settlers referred to as the lucky land. Western and northern Australia are often referred to as "the never,never" or as "Oz!" During the rainy season in northern Australia, people call the place "the wet."

Both Australia and Maryland were at one time British colonies. Australia became a self governing country in 1901. It's law system is similar to that of England. The Queen of England is also the Queen of Australia. This is part of the culture and tradition of Australia. The political systems of both the United States and Australia are similar. The government is elected. Australia uses a metric system of measurement. Its money is similar to ours. It is based on a decimal system. The unit of currency is called the Australian dollar (A$.)

Although much of Australia is very dry, the climate of South Australia is similar to the climate of Maryland. The seasons are reversed in Australia. Remember that Australia is south of the equator. When we

are having summer, Australians are enjoying their winter. The Murray River valley receives enough rainfall to allow farmers to grow a variety of crops. The summers are hot like they are in Maryland and the winters are mild, too. South Australia is much drier than Maryland. Much of the northern part of Australia has a rain forest climate. The center of Australia is covered with deserts.

There are mountains in the regions where the Murray River rises. The Murray River rises in the Snowy Mountains of New South Wales to the east. These mountains are of a height similar to those in western Maryland. The elevation of these mountains is rarely over 4000 feet. The Susquehanna River rises in the mountains of New York State. The Murray flows through valleys. It has carved out sharp cliffs. In other places the river flows slowly through eucalyptus groves and past gently rolling farmland. The Murray River flows into Lake Alexandrina. Other water bodies at or near the mouth of the Murray River are the Coorong, Lake Albert, Gulf St. Vincent, and Encounter Bay.

The Aborigines (or Aboriginal people) were the first people to live in Australia. Their culture is thousands of years old. They have adapted to the environment of Australia. They invented the boomerang. The Piscataway and Nanticoke tribes of Maryland were part of a larger Indian group called the Algonquins. There are many smaller tribes as part of the Aborginies. The tribe which lives in South Australia is called the Kuarna people. The tribe in the Northern Territory is the Gagudju. The tribe near Ayers Rock is called the Anangu. Today there are fewer than 300,000 Aborigines in Australia. Many follow a traditional life style in tribal lands. Some Aborigines prefer to live in modern cities. Still others live on the fringes of cities. They eke out a meager living. The Aborginies have a rich tradition of telling stories. They have no written language. Their art work is stunning in design and carries on the traditions thousands of years ago.

Look on the map: you will see that many places in Australia have unusual sounding names. Many places names in Australia are taken from the Aborigine's language. Some of these places are "Woolloomooloo", "Nurioopta", and "Coonawarra." Some words have changed the way they sound. "Coober Pedy" comes from Aborigine words that mean "white man's hole." "Pitchi-richi" means "break in the range." Some places have had English names but have been renamed with their traditional Aboriginal

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name. Ayers Rock has been renamed "Uluru." The settlers brought place names with them from England too. Look at a map of England and a map of Australia. There a Newcastle, Wales, Perth, and York are located in both countries. German immigrants brought German place names with them, too. Penmark is just one example. There are several places in the Chesapeake region which are named for other locations throughout the world.

Today many thousands of tourists visit Australia to learn about the Aboriginal culture. These tourists enjoy seeing examples of Aboriginal art, hearing ancient Aboriginal myths and legends and watching the Aborigines perform their dances. Many museums have exhibits of Aboriginal art. Tourist enjoy buying Aboriginal art to take home as souvenirs. Many of Australia's national parks are in traditional Aboriginal homelands. The Aborigines are in charge of running these parks and making important decisions. One such place is called Uluru in the Northern Territory. It is about 1000 miles north of Adelaide. This areas is famous for the giant Ayers Rock. Ayers Rock is truly marvelous! It is 1069 feet tall and over 5.5 miles around.

In the United States, we are fascinated with stories about cowboys who lived on ranches in the Old West. In Australia, there are still many cowboys, but in Australia, a cowboy is called a cattleman. The ranch is called a station and usually covers thousands of acres. In addition to cattle, Australian stations produce more sheep than any where else in the world. Tourists enjoy visiting stations to learn about a way of life that has existed in Australia for hundreds of years. Today, cattlemen are found driving cattle and sheep with jeeps or helicopters instead of riding horses. The fascination with outdoor life it evident in other countries as well. Tourists enjoy visiting the gauchos on estancias in Uruguay as well.

The capital city of the state of South Australia is Adelaide. It is a very modern city. Driving around Adelaide is easy because of the straight grid system that was used when the city was planned. Finding your way around older sections of Baltimore can be difficult because streets are not often parallel and do not intersect. However, American have a hard time driving in Adelaide because cars drive on the left in Australia instead of the right. Adelaide has a population of 1,400,000. Almost two thirds of the people of South Australia live in metropolitan Adelaide. Metropolitan Adelaide is as large as metropolitan Baltimore. There are

many people in Adelaide who have never been to the outback. They have never seen a kangaroo except at the zoo. The city of Adelaide looks much like any large city in the United States. Adelaide is famous for its cultural arts festival which is held every two years. Adelaide is equally famous for its Grand Prix auto racing. Cricket is a popular sport which is something like baseball. Australia rules football is a rough and tumble sport played like a mixture of soccer, football, and rugby!

People in Australia and the United States speak English. Many words we use have different meanings in Australia. There is a list of Australian/American words at the end of this article. People in different parts of Australia sound much the same as each other. "Crocodile Dundee" speaks with an Australian accent. People in Adelaide sound much the same when they speak. In our country, people from Tennessee speak and sound differently from people in Maryland.

North and west of Adelaide the climate of South Australia becomes extremely dry. South and east of Adelaide the climate is wetter and this is where we find the valley of the Murray River.
The climate in this part of South Australia is good for farming. Wheat, barley, grapes, fruit, and vegetables are important crops. The grapes are made into wine. Some wine is exported to our country. Cattle and sheep are important grazing animals.

Adelaide is the most important city of South Australia. It is a primate city. Most economic, transportation, cultural, and governmental decisions are made here. Wool, hides, grain, and fruit are important products of the economy in South Australia. Adelaide is an important manufacturing city. Cars are manufactured here. Steel and machinery are also produced. Sugar is refined in Adelaide, too. Steel, sugar, and machinery are also produced in Baltimore. The city is headquarters for the national railroad service. Products are imported from many countries. Imports come from the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, and New Zealand. Australia is dependent on a successful world economy for its economic health. Bad times in the world market make for bad times at home too.

South Australian fisheries catch a variety of seafood that you will enjoy eating. There are tuna and shark as well as prawns and rock lobster. Rock lobster tails are imported into the United States. People

enjoy fishing for recreational purposes, too.

Japan, the United States, and Indonesia are important trading partners for businesses in South Australia. The manufactured goods and agricultural products of South Australia are shipped to other countries as well. New Zealand, South Korea, Taiwan, China, and Singapore. As you see, Asian countries have become important markets for Australian products.

Adelaide is well situated for tourism. It is a beautiful city with parks, shopping, galleries, museums, and beaches. Australians really enjoy time spent at the beach. They enjoy sunbathing and surfing! Within an hour's drive of Adelaide there are some world famous natural attractions. Kangaroo Island can be reached by ferry or by airplane. The Coorong is within an easy drive of the city.

Most state capitals in Australia, like Adelaide, are primate cities. Almost 85 out of every 100 people in Australia live in metropolitan areas! The population of the entire country is only 17,000,000. The population is densely urban. Most population centers are located along the coast.

Within an hour's drive southeast of Adelaide are Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert. Lake Alexandrina lies at the mouth of the Murray River. Lake Alexandrina is separated from Encounter Bay by a large sand bar. Barrages separate fresh water from salt water. This sand bar is similar to the sand bar upon which Ocean City is built. Ocean City has a bayside and an oceanside. Lake Alexandrina is popular as popular with vacationers as Ocean City is with Marylanders! There are many water sports such as water skiing which people enjoy. The sandy beaches are superb. People enjoy lazing at the beach so much that skin cancer caused by too much exposure to the sun has become a national health concern. Many people also come here for the fishing.

Southeast of Lake Alexandrina, along the coast, lies the Coorong. The Coorong comes from an Aboriginal word for "long neck." Look at a map and discover why. The Coorong is a wetland area of interest to environmentalists. It is similar to Assateague National Seashore. People come here to study plants and animals in their natural habitat. One animal of interest is the pelican. People also visit this area in order o watch whales. This area of continuous beaches has sand dunes, lakes, scrub vegetation, booming surf, sand wildlife sanctuaries. Many animals

which once were abundant in other parts of Australia can only be seen here now. Archaeologists come to the Coorong to learn more about ancient aboriginal life. At archaeological digs scientists are learning more about how the aborigines developed their culture.

South of Adelaide lies Kangaroo Island. At the western tip of this island lies Flinders Island National Park. You can spend several nights camping here. There are many animals to see. There are kangaroos, koalas, wallabies, echidnas, and penguins, as well as seals. The kangaroos are so tame that you can hand feed them. Kangaroos are marsupials. babies are nursed the mother's pouch. Other kinds of pouched mammals include wallabies, koalas, and wombats. If you are patient, you may even see a shy platypus. A platypus is unusual because it lays eggs just like the echidna! Park rangers take visitors on guided tours to ensure that they see unusual plants and animals. Australia is famous for its marsupials. The Tasmanian devil is a marsupial. One extinct Australian animal is the thylacine (Tasmanian tiger.)

Although you think of kangaroos as cuddly creatures, there are Australians who don't feel that way. There are many different kinds of kangaroos. Some small ones are called wallabies. Kangaroos are found all over Australia. Australia has had a drought for over three years. Lack of rainfall has reduced the grazing land for sheep and cattle. The kangaroos compete with farm land for grass. The Australian government permits hunters to cull herds of kangaroos. Reducing the number of kangaroos protects grazing land for herds of cattle and sheep. In some restaurants you can buy hamburgers made of kangaroo meat. Some people feel killing kangaroos is wrong. Australian farmers don't think so.

The Murray River is the longest river in Australia. It is also one of the longest rivers in the world. It is the only major river in South Australia. It is important to the environment of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. Before the Second World War the river was important for transportation. River transportation was important for early settlers of this region just as the Chesapeake Bay was once an important transportation route for our region. Today railroads carry passengers and much of the freight in this area. You can still enjoy the river on old fashioned river boats called paddle steamers. Tourists enjoy this kind of activity. The town of Echuca has preserved many old buildings. You can go there and see the kinds of industries that were

important in Australia years and years ago, such as sheep shearing, lumbering, and tanning leather. Tourists visit there to learn about life in Australia one hundred fifty years ago. In Maryland, people can go to St. Mary's City to learn about life in colonial Maryland.

The Aborigines were the first people of Australia. Some archaeologists think their culture dates back to over 40,000 years. Most of the other people who live in Australia have Europeans as their ancestors. Many people emigrated to Australia from England and Scotland. Later immigrants came from Central Europe. In the Murray River valley, you will meet people whose ancestors emigrated from Germany. Since World War 2, Australia has welcomed new citizens from all over the world. In the last twenty five years a great number of immigrants have come from Asian countries. It is estimated that almost 20 percent of Australia's citizens were born outside of Australia or had one parent who was born elsewhere. Each ethnic group is proud of its national heritage. They are proud to be Australians, too!

The Murray River is important for the environment of the region. You can rent a houseboat and sail down the river. Sailing down the river is an enjoyable way to learn about the environment of the region. There is much to see. You can go fishing in the river. Catching Australian lobster is a treat! This lobster is really a large crayfish. One concern to many environmentalists is that the river has been over fished. There are not as many fish in the river as there once were. Maryland has the same concern about seafood found in the Chesapeake Bay. Catches of rock fish, oysters, clams, and crabs have been smaller than in years past. Maryland has passed laws to protect the rock fish.

Sailing down the Murray is a wonderful way to learn about plants and animals which live in this region. You can learn a lot about animals and plants by observing them in their natural environment. Wetlands areas here are protected by law just as they are in Maryland. An important tree growing here is the eucalyptus. Since koala bears eat eucalyptus leaves, this is a good place to see them in their natural habitat. Many birds come here to nest. Among them are the pelican, gullah, and cockatoo. You can also see lyrebirds, parrots, emus, and the kookaburra. There are many protected areas along the river. As you sail along you will notice how the river has eroded tall red cliffs in parts of the landscape.

The river is an important source of water for the entire region. Much of Australia is extremely dry. The Darling river joins the Murray and helps to swell the volume of water in the river. The Murray River is much longer than the Susquehanna River. Because the drainage basin of the Murray is so dry the river only carries one third as much water as the Susquehanna does. Look at the rainfall maps of Australia and the Susquehanna region, you will see the difference in the amount of rainfall.

Because the region is so dry, the Murray River is important to farmers as a source of irrigation. Without irrigation the bountiful crops of the Murray River would not be possible. This region is famous for its fruits and vegetables. Some of the finest wines in the words are produced from grapes which grow in the vineyards of the Murray Valley. Farmers produce fruits and vegetables for city markets. Wheat and barley are grown for export.

There is a great deal of pasture land in this region. Cattle and sheep are raised here. Australians call their ranches stations. Stations can be several thousand acres in size. Agriculture (including livestock) is the most important export industry in Australia. Sheep meat is called mutton. There is not much market for mutton. But there is a large market for lamb. Beef and veal are also exported. Sheep are raised for wool. Australia is the world's largest exporter of wool and sheepskins. Wool is used for clothing and carpeting. The lanolin, an oil, which comes from wool is also an important product. Exports are sent to the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, England, China, and near-by countries in Southeast Asia.

Environmentalists are concerned about the effect irrigation has on the environment. Increased irrigation has brought salt to the surface of the land. This salinization makes farming impossible. Salinization is called the white death because of its appearance on the surface of the soil. Plants will not grow in salty soil. As you sail down the Murray River you will see large areas of barren soil. This is caused by salinization. This is the end of farming in the area. Scientists are working on farming methods which reverse the process of salinization. They are working on developing more plants which will grow in salty soil. Scientists hope replacing farm plants with natural vegetation will be another environmentally safe solution.

The Murray River is important for flood control. The Murray is called a controlled river. This means that man regulates the flow of water and the amount of water in the river. River flow is especially important in times of drought. Without a controlled supply of water, there are times during which the waterbed might be dry. Equally important to successful farming is flood control. Since water is used for irrigation, a constant supply of water is necessary. The river flow is controlled by a series of dams. These dams are used for flood control and to produce hydroelectric electric power. In addition to dams there are locks and weirs. The reservoirs behind the dams are used for recreational purposes. There are a series of dams along the Susquehanna River, too. These dams are used for flood control especially during the spring thaw.

Along the Susquehanna you will see levees. Levees are high walls of earth built to keep the river from flooding during times of high water. There are hydroelectric dams along rivers that pour into the Susquehanna. The Murray River is used for drinking water, too, especially for Adelaide. Industry uses large of fresh water. Environmentalists are worried that dams interfere with fish migration.

The Murray River does not have some of the problems of the Susquehanna River. There is not a great deal of industrial pollution here because industry was started much later than in the United States. People knew about pollution effects and designed factories to prevent pollution. Many large cities dump untreated sewage into the environment. Cities in Australia treat their sewage before it pollutes the ground water. Fertilizers and manure sewage from farms is not a problem in Australia. The animals are not crowded together as much as they are in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Citizens of our region are still solving problems of farm run-off, sewage treatment, and industrial waste.

Man has interfered with the environment of Australia in many ways. People have plowed the land, built dams, irrigated soil, and harvested forests. Changing the ground cover and cutting forests lead to increases soil erosion and the barren soil lead to increased wind erosion. Cattlemen have allowed herds to eat too much grass. This is called over grazing. Overgrazing kills the grass and leads to soil erosion. Scientists have since discovered the harmful environmental effects of these practices.

Many has also introduced many animals which were not native to

Australia. Sheep and cattle are important for agricultural production. Other introduced species have not had a beneficial effect for people or the environment. Rabbits are symbols of environmental destruction in Australia. They have few natural predators. They multiplied rapidly and ate grasses needed for ground cover and animal feed. People tried clubbing them, poisoning them, shooting them, building fences, and trapping them. They were not successful! Dingos, wild dogs, could have helped control the rabbit population, but they had been almost hunted to extinction.

People also brought in foxes to eat rabbits. Foxes are not natural to Australia. The foxes began eating possums, tortoises, and ground nesting birds instead of rabbits. European carp have been introduced into the Murray River. These carp have no natural enemies and are prolific breeders. They crowd out native species. Other introduced species include camels, cats, donkeys, pigs, and goats. Loss of habitat has threaded at least 26 native species and caused the extinction of 17 more. Two endangered species are the malby and the bandicoot. The crocodile has been protected since 1972. It was once on the verge of extinction. Now crocodiles are a managed species. Some crocodiles are raised on farms. You can eat crocodile steaks in restaurants.

Another example of environmental meddling happens in northern Queensland. The sugar cane fields were being eaten by a sugar cane beetle. This destroyed the sugar crop. People introduced a six inch toad to eat the beetle. These toads are poisonous. Predators and household pets who try to eat this toad are killed by the poisons. The toad continues to multiply across Australia.

Cactus was introduced as a feed and as a natural fence. It took over vast areas of the desert. People planted millions of acres of wheat which served as delicious meals for hoards of locusts. Introduced plants affected the environment just as much as introduced animals.

South Australia and the Murray River valley have much in common with Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay region. Knowing how they are like and different will make a visit there more interesting! It is amazing that two areas so far apart can have so many similarities. The differences between these two regions give each area a distinct flavor!

COOKING AUSTRALIAN

Tea time is a tradition carried over from English/Australian colonial days. Tea time comes at 2:00 or later. Dinner is served late. Tea can be a small meal with sandwiches, cookies, tarts, jam, biscuits, or scones. Sometimes fruit and whipped cream is served. Or, teatime can be a quick cup of tea with a cookie. Cookies in Australia are called biscuits. What we call biscuits are called scones. Scones can be made with yeast dough or made with baking powder. One easy taste treat is called Lamingtons. These are pieces of sponge cake covered with chocolate sauce and sprinkled with shredded coconut. Sponge cake in our country is sold for use with strawberry shortcakes. The recipes for pumpkin scones and anzac cookies follow. Anzacs are named for the soldiers from Australia and New Zealand. Try making them as a directed reading and language arts activity in your class.

The Australian Catalogue Company, 7412 Wingfoot Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27615, sells manufactured cookies, candies, and other Australian goodies for you to taste in the classroom. They also sell posters, books, records, toys, and other items of interest.

ANZACS

Cream: 1 cup margarine and 2 tablespoons corn syrup
Mix in: 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 cup oatmeal, 1 cup shredded coconut, 1 cup granulated sugar
Form: 1 inch balls, roll in granulated sugar, flatten with a jar bottom
Bake: for 15 minutes at 350 degrees
For an entire class this recipe should be doubled.

PUMPKIN SCONES

Cream: 1 tablespoon margarine, 1/4 cup granulated sugar
Mix in: 1 beaten egg, 1/4 cup powdered milk, 1 cup canned pumpkin, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder
Knead: dough into a ball for a minute
Roll: dough to 1/2 inch think cut into 3 inch circles
Bake: on greased cookie sheet at 350 degrees for 15 minutes
Serve: warm with a selection of jams, marmalades, and butter with plenty of hot tea. This recipe can be doubled.
ENJOY!

QUESTIONS

1. Why are seasons reversed in South Australia?

2. How the seasons alike in Maryland and South Australia?

3. What are two reasons tourists enjoy visiting the aboriginal people?

4. Why is is easy to drive around the city of Adelaide?

5. What are three reasons why Lake Alexandrina is a popular vacation site?

6. What are two reasons for visiting the Coorong?

7. Why is the Coorong important to archaeologists?

8. What are three environmental reasons for visiting the Murray River valley?

9. Why is the Murray River important to farmers?

10. What are two reasons the Murray River important to people who live in Adelaide?

11. Why is the Murray a controlled river?

12. How are the Susquehanna River and the Murray River alike?

13. How are Lake Alexandrina and the Chesapeake Bay alike?

14. How is a station different from a farm?

15. What is one good result of irrigation?

16. How are scientists trying to reverse the process of salinization?

17. Why do you think it is necessary to kill kangaroos?

18. How else might the government solve the kangaroo problem?

19. From what parts of the world did settlers come from before the Second World War?

20. Since the Second World War where have immigrants come from?

21. Why is a controlled river important for the environment?

22. What is a negative effect of a controlled river?

23. What kinds of agricultural products from South Australia are similar to those produced in Maryland?

24. How have introduced species proved harmful to the environment?

25. How have the immigrants to Australia adapted to their environment?

26. How have the people of Australia changed the environment due to technology (fertilizers, etc.)?

27. How has Australia become involved in the "world economy?"

28. How has the geography of Australia affected the way people live here?

29. What factors have influenced the growth of cities in Australia?

30. How does a transportation network link Australian cities?

31. How have the choices Australians have made had a positive effect on the environment?

32. How has the way Australians use the land changed from 100 years ago?

33. What have Australians done that has had a negative effect on the environment?

34. What are some nicknames for Australia?

35. Choose a nickname and describe how the name came about or what it means?

36. Think of your own nickname for Australia or a particulAr part and illustrate your nickname on a t shirt or bumper sticker.

37. Define thge term "terra nullis" as it applies to SAusytralia and desciobe itrs effect on the United States if it was ap;llied here?

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38. Why are Aborigines who live on reserved land better off than Aborigimnes living elsewhere in Australia/

39. List the CAPITAL RESOURCES, NATURAL RESOURCES, and HUMAN RESOURCES of Australia.

capital resources

human resources

natural resources

40. How have these resourcres changes in Australia since 100 years ago?

41. Make a flow chart showing the progression to finished product for
1. wool
2. mutton

42. Make an interdependence web showing how interdependent the economy of the sheep station is to other goods and services.

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AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH

The United States and Australia speak the same language English. Some words in each country have different meanings. Here are some Australian words and their English equivalent.

AUSTRALIAN-AMERICAN

barby-barbeque
billy-tin can
bloke-man
bludger-moocher
bonzer-terrific
bushranger-outlaw
cobber-friend
Crissie-Christmas
crook-broken
digger-soldier
flash-showoff
garbo-garbage man
grizzle-complain
knackered-tired
tram-streetcar
mate-best friend
nick-steal
postie-postman
roo-kangaroo
snags-sausage
too right-exactly
walkabout-wander
cut lunch-sandwiches
fireplug-hydrant
flog-sell
knock-criticize
loo-toilet
lift-elevator
power-electrical outlet
ute-pickup truck

COMPARATIVE

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GEOGRAPHY USING THE FIVE FUNDAMENTAL THEMES

LOCATION

absolute _____

relative _____

PLACE _____

_____

_____

MOVEMENT _____

_____

_____

ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTION _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

REGION _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

COMPARATIVE GEOGRAPHY USING THE FIVE FUNDAMENTAL THEMES

CITY: DARWIN

LOCATION

absolute: lat: 12.25S long: 131.00E

relative: Northern Territory, North Australia, Southern Hemisphere, within tropics, Indian Ocean

PLACE: tropical climate, Aboriginal homeland, Kakadu National Park, crocodiles, sugar cane

MOVEMENT: airline connections, cattle ranches,

ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTION: wet, hot, humid,

REGION: small population, houses built to withstand rains

CITY: SYDNEY

LOCATION

absolute: lat: 33.55S long: 151.17E

relative: New South Wales, on the south east coast, near Canberra Botany Bay

PLACE: Opera House, Sydney Harbour, Sydney bridge, large population, metropolitan urban

MOVEMENT: International airport, harbor, financial hub, centre for arts
ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTION: the rocks, Blue Mountains, Snowy Mountains, sunshine, beaches, temperate climate
REGION: all of the above

CITY: ADELAIDE
LOCATION
absolute: lat. 34.46S long. 139.08E
relative: capital of South Australia, Gulf of St. Vincent, Murray River
PLACE: grid system, arts centre, beaches, Kangaroo Island, deserts to the north
ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTION: national park, animal preserves, clean air
REGION: all of the above

COMPARING GEOGRAPHY/ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS
Many regions have environmental concerns. You have read about these concerns in Australia.
1. Identify the concern of the region
2. Describe the solution that the citizens of this region have chosen. 3. Tell why you agree or disagree with this decision
4. Tell about a decision of your own that you think would be a wise one

Some topics of concern include: water pollution, energy, over fishing, economy & industry, waste disposal, tourism, and wildlife management

COMPARING GEOGRAPHY/ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS
REGION:_____
CONCERN:_____
COMMUNITY DECISION:_____
_____
_____
YOUR REACTION:_____
_____
_____
YOUR SOLUTION:_____
_____
_____
DRAW A PICTURE ILLUSTRATING HOW YOU WOULD PUBLICIZE YOUR DECISION

SOURCES FOR INFORMATION AND PICTURES

National Geographic Vol. 176, No. 3, "Susquehanna: Small Town River", Pages 352-383. Peter Miller.
National Geographic Vol. 155, No. 2, "They Crossed Australia First", 152-191, Joseph Judge, Joseph Scherschel.
National Geographic Vol. 155, No. 2, "Kangaroos: That Marvelous Mob", 192-209, Geoffrey Sharman.
National Geographic Vol. 155, No.2, "Sydney", 211-235, Ethel Starbird.
National Geographic Vol.. 163, No. 5, "Tasmania's Wild Side" 676-693.
Australian Tourist Commission, 489 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017
Australian Embassy, 1601 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C. 20036-2273

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